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FRIDAY MARCH 10, 1911

五期

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Telegrams.

FRONTIER QUESTIONS.

["SHEUNG PO" SERVICE.]

Peking, March 9.

The Prince Regent has asked the Grand Councillors and the other Ministers to recommend some officials who are well versed in frontier questions.

Peking, March 9.

The chief telegraph office in Peking has issued a proclamation prohibiting the people from sending private telegrams concerning the frontier disputes.

["SHAT PO" SERVICE.]

Peking, March 9.

It is reported that the Grand Councillors intend to send Viceroy Hsi Liang and Viceroy Li to inspect the frontiers and to appoint H.E. Tsang Chi as Viceroy of the Three Eastern Provinces.

Peking, March 9.

H.E. Chang Ming Chi, Viceroy of Canton, has telegraphically reported to Peking six ways of coming to an amicable settlement with the British Government about the frontier dispute.

The Throne, on receipt of the telegram, has instructed the Ching Wu Chu and the Board of Foreign Affairs to consider the suggestions.

The news from Peking that the Viceroy of Yunnan is somewhat perturbed by the presence of a British force on his border is only what might have been expected. He has winked at the settlement of Chinese colonists in the Maru Kachin country west of the watershed between the Salween and Irrawaddy basins, which is the boundary between Yunnan and Northern Burma, and now he has to recognise that this "peaceful penetration" into British territory brings certain consequences with it. The colonists have coolly appropriated the most fertile lands in the valley west of the mountain chain and have ousted the tribesmen from their holdings. If this process of land-grabbing were not checked, there would be a continuous stream of Chinese settlers pouring across the frontier, and the Kachins would be forced into the jungles, there to make fresh clearings for their cultivation. As the valley which they occupy is in much British territory as other Kachin country, it is obvious that tribal interests must be protected. It is with this object, writes the "Pioneer," (India) that a small force has been sent into the valley and the civil officers with it will enquire fully into the position. It is not at one point, but at several, that the Chinese have overflowed from Yunnan, and hence the present complications.

Telegrams.

YUNNAN CRISIS.

["SHEUNG PO" SERVICE.]

FORMED.

["SHEUNG PO" SERVICE.]

Peking, March 9.

The Viceroy of Yunnan has telegraphed to Peking saying that the Provincial Assembly in his province has formed a society for the protection of frontiers.

The object of the society is to see the present dispute settled amicably.

Peking, March 9.

The Viceroy of Yunnan has telegraphed to the Grand Council and the Board of Foreign Affairs to negotiate with the Government to withdraw the British troops in his province, as all the schools have closed on account of the presence of the troops.

JAPANESE TROOPS IN MANCHURIA.

TEN DIVISIONS TO BE DESPATCHED.

["SHEUNG PO" SERVICE.]

Peking, March 9.

Japan intends to place ten divisions of troops in Manchuria, and already eight divisions have arrived.

MANCHURIA.

CHINESE LABOURERS DEBARRED.

["SHEUNG PO" SERVICE.]

Peking, March 9.

The labourers from Shantung have been prevented from going into Fengtung (Manchuria).

CHINA AND OPIUM.

PROTEST AGAINST TAXES.

["SHEUNG PO" SERVICE.]

Peking, March 9.

The foreign merchants in Hangchow are strongly opposed to the steps taken by the Chinese government levying taxes on prepared opium in Hangchow.

Telegrams.

VICEROYS HURRIED TO PEKING.

["SHEUNG PO" SERVICE.]

Peking, March 9.

The Grand Council intends to ask the Viceroys of Hupeh and Chili to come to Peking to discuss important State affairs.

The Board of Communications has placed a special train at their disposal.

CHINESE OFFICIALS.

THEIR STATUS.

["SHEUNG PO" SERVICE.]

Peking, March 9.

The Viceroys of the Three Eastern Provinces, Chili, Ningking, Hupeh and Yunnan have sent representatives to Peking to discuss the status of officials.

The Grand Council has asked the representatives to submit the opinions of their Viceroys, and has fixed a date to consider the questions.

SECRET AGREEMENT REPORTED.

CHINESE PRINCE AND RUSSIA.

["SHAT PO" SERVICE.]

Peking, March 9.

The Board of Dependencies has sent a special deputy to investigate into the conduct of a certain Royal Prince, who has made a secret agreement with Russia which is considered anti-dynastic.

A SENSATIONAL PRESS.

MINISTERS PROTEST.

["SHAT PO" SERVICE.]

Peking, March 9.

The British and Japanese Ministers in Peking have approached the Board of Foreign Affairs, urging the officials to prohibit the native press from publishing sensational articles concerning the frontier disputes in Yunnan and Manchuria.

Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Ough leave to-morrow morning by the Express for a holiday in England.

Telegrams.

THE PLAGUE.

BEAN TRADE RUINED.

["SHAT PO" SERVICE.]

Peking, March 9.

The Board of Agriculture has telegraphed to Viceroy Hsi Liang of the Three Eastern Provinces to report full particulars of the bean market ruined by the outbreak of plague in Manchuria.

Peking, March 9.

The plague has completely disappeared and the railways have resumed normal traffic.

Peking, March 9.

Viceroy Hsi Liang has memorialized the Throne that the plague is showing signs of disappearance in Manchuria.

We gather the following information from the "China Critic": "In consequence of Dali having been declared an infected port, freights for produce of all kinds, including coal and beans, have risen from 50 to 100 per cent to all China coast ports."

The British Government has selected Dr. Reginald Farrar, a medical inspector of the Local Government Board, to proceed to China in connection with the plague. He has already had considerable plague experience in India.

As to the good results that are due to Commissions of Inquiry, Dr. Simpson recalled that when the Japanese Government sent Kitasato to Hongkong, before the outbreak in Bombay, and when the French Government sent out Yersin, both at about the same time, but acting independently, discovered the plague bacillus.

"That," he said, "was an enormous step. The commissions in Bombay, two years later, were able to extend their knowledge, and confirmed that the rat and lower animals suffered from plague. In India the Plague Commission has further advanced our knowledge in regard to the influence of the flea in producing the bubonic form of plague. Undoubtedly, therefore, these commissions have a useful effect in increasing our knowledge of the mode by which the disease is spread."

CHINESE SOURCE RESEMBLES THE GREAT VISITATION.

The Parisian papers are full of alarming reports of the plague in China.

Dr. Broquet, who has spent several years in studying plague bacilli at the Pasteur Institute, has been ordered by the French Government—he is an officer in the Army Medical Corps—to proceed to China to the French troops stationed in Peiping, in order to devise measures to prevent plague extension. He is taking with him a quantity of vaccine prepared at the Pasteur Institute, to be used for vaccinating the troops.

The present outbreak, according to the doctor, greatly resembles the Black Death which visited Europe in the fourteenth century. The doctors of that period wore strange-looking, washable clothes as a precaution against infection.

They were made of morocco leather; covering the face was a mask with crystal glasses and a long nose like a bird's beak, filled with essences. Dr. Broquet has modified this old model, and intends to wear it in the plague area; it resembles, in its main features, the quaint original.

Sometimes, as in the outbreak of plague with which Dr. Simpson himself dealt in West Africa, the bubonic assumes the pneumonic form. The best specific against it is Haskine's vaccine, and Dr. Simpson said he would certainly advise Englishmen who may be travelling through the af-

fected districts in China to be inoculated. He has himself, in the course of his experience, in dealing with plague, inoculated some thousands of persons in various countries, with results that have been very effective. Nothing, of course, he pointed out, can be an absolutely safe remedy against plague, but the vaccine is the best preventive.

As to the danger of the plague spreading to Europe or other countries, "no one," he said, "can tell what may happen. If it extends very much in China, there is always a danger of its getting such a hold that it will spread in spite of the measures that may be taken to guard against it. Happily, there is small likelihood of its reaching England in the pneumonic form unless Russia becomes infected. We are a long way off, and, besides, the Local Government Board are watching it as keenly as anybody."

ADVANTAGES OF COMMISSIONS.

Touching upon the International Commission that is going out to China and particularly in Hongkong and Canton, and in the course of its remarks, which are interesting if only as an expression of opinion, says: "When it first originated is not known, but the earliest reliable accounts begin with 1844. Epidemics occurred in Canton in 1850, and 1894 and in the early seventies it was known to be endemic in Yunnan and Hainan island. In none of these places was notice taken of sporadic cases in time. It requires something about which there can be no doubt at all," says the leading Shanghai journal, "to awaken a sense of hygienic alarm in the unsophisticated Chinese mind to which death certificates are unknown. But when deaths per day rise from units to tens and from tens to hundreds, then the city idles have an outing." Those methods proving futile and the gods not seeing fit to intervene, native tradition and ingenuity suggest that people die because the demons of the other world are in want of coolies. To secure immunity for themselves, people who are regarded as wise, place offerings of food, burn incense for the entertainment of passing demons and straw and water for their horses. When plague broke out in Canton in 1894 there was no sanitary board. Government adopted no sanitary or preventive measures, there was no isolation of cases, no removal of filth or rubbish, no water supply, no system of drainage. Chinese methods and Chinese medicine had full and unrestricted sway. Hongkong suffered at the same time and, says the "China Medical Missionary Journal" of that time, "it will surprise some to know that with all the efforts of the authorities there, the plague disappeared from Canton just as soon as it did from Hongkong."

Twenty thousand coffins were distributed to those unable to purchase them and the epidemic only lasted from January to May.

Dr. Kerr tells of a hospital, under Chinese management, where a hundred patients lying on the floor amidst filth and almost unattended, a condition of things which did not commend native methods even to their own people. Nevertheless the contrast presented in Hongkong between the methods of Chinese and Europeans, as they were soon and experienced by so many, produced an impression on the minds of many intelligent people in favour of Western methods which, it was anticipated, would have a lasting effect.

Seventeen years ago the lesson was taught; but plague has been prevalent in Manchuria for ten years. During that time the need of efforts to kill bacteria ought to have been learnt, but do not appear to have been. When attempts were made to expose their houses to the direct rays of the sun, they resisted every effort made for their protection. Little wonder that the disease has spread to such an alarming extent and that the proportion of recoveries is practically nil.

(Paris Edition), recounted some of his own experiences. He has already worked in China, Cochin China, and the Ilo de la Reunion during outbreaks of the disease.

Sent into the contaminated districts, he found the village streets deserted. All doors were locked, and he was unable to take care of the sick, who sometimes lay beside the dead in the houses.

The traditions of the country render most difficult the taking of sanitary measures. If a father dies, it is the son's duty to watch besides the corpse, often for several days.

European doctors are profoundly distrusted in China, and accused, sometimes, by the fanatical peasantry, of bringing the disease which they are anxious to fight.

PLAQUE IN HONGKONG AND CANTON.

A PEEP BACK IN HISTORY.

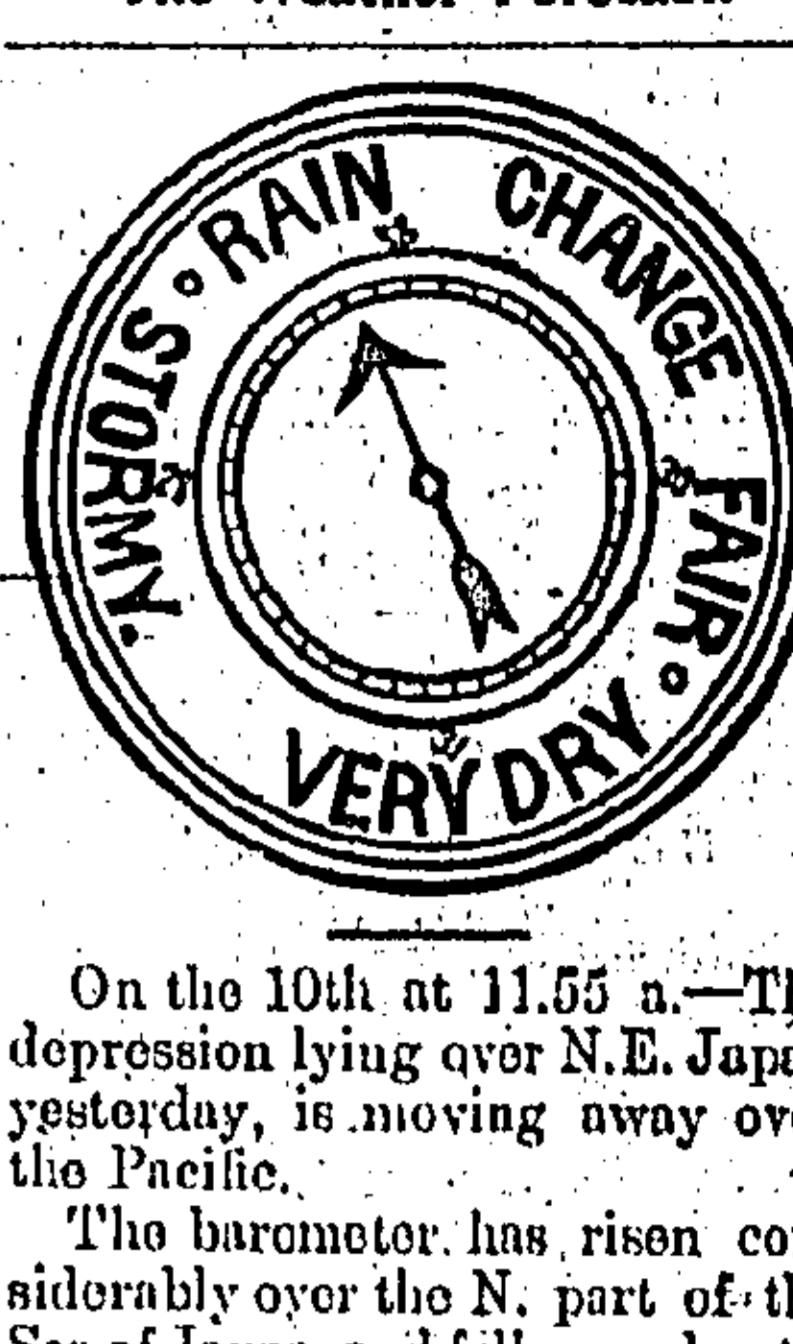
The "Bombay Gazette" regales its readers with a summary of plague history in China and particularly in Hongkong and Canton, and in the course of its remarks, which are interesting if only as an expression of opinion, says: "When it first originated is not known, but the earliest reliable accounts begin with 1844. Epidemics occurred in Canton in 1850, and 1894 and in the early seventies it was known to be endemic in Yunnan and Hainan island. In none of these places was notice taken of sporadic cases in time. It requires something about which there can be no doubt at all," says the leading Shanghai journal, "to awaken a sense of hygienic alarm in the unsophisticated Chinese mind to which death certificates are unknown. But when deaths per day rise from units to tens and from tens to hundreds, then the city idles have an outing." Those methods proving futile and the gods not seeing fit to intervene, native tradition and ingenuity suggest that people die because the demons of the other world are in want of coolies. To secure immunity for themselves, people who are regarded as wise, place offerings of food, burn incense for the entertainment of passing demons and straw and water for their horses. When plague broke out in Canton in 1894 there was no sanitary board. Government adopted no sanitary or preventive measures, there was no isolation of cases, no removal of filth or rubbish, no water supply, no system of drainage. Chinese methods and Chinese medicine had full and unrestricted sway. Hongkong suffered at the same time and, says the "China Medical Missionary Journal" of that time, "it will surprise some to know that with all the efforts of the authorities there, the plague disappeared from Canton just as soon as it did from Hongkong."

H.E. The Viceroy asked the magistrates of Bock Lo, Tsang Shing and Tung Kon to run down the robbers. An accomplice has now been arrested by the officers of the Tung Kon district and has admitted having taken part in the robbery. The news of the arrest of the prisoner reached Canton yesterday.

H.E. The Viceroy is in receipt of a telegram from the society in connection with the question of delimitation of the boundary between China and Macao. The contents are of an inflammatory nature. The senders of the telegram hold that the Portuguese were wrong when they broke the Chinese embankment in Chien Shan and say that in case of hostilities the fault lies with Portugal. The Viceroy is requested to take up a firm attitude on the question. They say they can be killed but their will cannot be broken. If Portugal declares war against China, China should be prepared.

H.E. The Viceroy has devoted much of his attention to the solution of the "clan fight problem." His Excellency is of opinion that unless strong measures be taken again there will be no end of trouble of this kind. His Excellency has instructed the civil and military officials throughout the province to note the matter. If any robbers be found responsible for causing a clan fight, they will be beheaded, while those who are guilty of sheltering fighters will be severely punished. A severer punishment will be given to those who are guilty of contributing money towards getting up these fights. Hereafter, in case of a clan fight, the properties and estates of those concerned and also the estates of their ancestors will be confiscated. The proceeds of the sales will be devoted to charitable enterprises. If a village puts up a fight against another, the one which gives way will be rewarded, while the other will be punished.

The Weather Forecast.



CANTON NEWS.

THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.

Canton, March 9.

About three weeks ago, an armed robbery was attempted at the Canton Kowloon Railway's office at Shekwan, Bock Lo district, and news of the outrage was telegraphed to H.E. the Viceroy by the Resident Director of the section.

The Viceroy asked the magistrates of Bock Lo, Tsang Shing and Tung Kon to run down the robbers. An accomplice has now been arrested by the officers of the Tung Kon district and has admitted having taken part in the robbery. The news of the arrest of the prisoner reached Canton yesterday.

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Banks.

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N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1911. [20]

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W. DICKSON,
Manager.
Hongkong, 26th April, 1911. [22]

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Manager.
Hongkong, 27th September, 1910. [18]

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For 6 " 3-1/2 " "
For 3 " 2-1/2 " "
GEO. BOGG,
Manager.
No. 9, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong, 20th Feb., 1911. [19]

Banks

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THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rates may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3-1/2 per Cent. per annum.

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For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 24th Jan., 1911. [21]

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R. TIMMERSCHEIDT,
Manager.
Hongkong, 16th January, 1911. [22]

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A. J. Hughes, Esq., Secretary.

S. B. Neill, Esq., F.I.A., Actuary.

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Assets 8,415,250.00
Income for Year 3,566,550.00
Insurance Fund 8,216,818.00

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Hongkong, 26th Jan., 1911. [23]

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General Managers.

Hongkong, 10th March, 1908. [24]

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FOR STREAMERS TO SAIL ON REMARKS.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, BORNEO About Freight and
& YOKOHAMA, Capt. W. H. S. Hall 16th Mar. Passage.

SHANGHAI, DEVANAH, About Freight and
Capt. H. Powell 17th Mar. Passage.

LONDON, via MARMORA, Noon See Special
UNUSUAL PORTS OF CALL Capt. G. H. C. Weston, R.N.R. 18th Mar. Advertisement.

LONDON, and ANTWERP, via SINGAPORE, About Freight and
PORT SAID & COLOMBO, Capt. G. Phillips 22nd Mar. Passage.

MARSEILLES, SHANGHAI, PALMA, About Freight only.
& YOKOHAMA, Capt. G. W. Cockman, R.N.R. 23rd Mar.

For Further Particulars, apply to
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office,
Hongkong, 10th March, 1911. [24]

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hotels.

HONGKONG HOTEL

FIRST CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE.

A. F. DAVIES,

Hongkong, 5th February, 1909.

Manager. [25]

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HOTEL.

MANAGEMENT AND CUISINE UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT

Special rates for families on application.

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Proprietor. Manager.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1911. [26]

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L. GAMEAU, N. BLUMENTHAL,
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PLUNKET'S GAP, the PEAK, near the TRAM TERMINUS. Tel. 56.

For Terms, &c., apply to the MANAGER.

Hongkong 22nd July, 1910. [27]

OPEN AIR SKATING RINK

THE BELLE VIEW HOTEL.

Telephone No. 907.

A Masquerade Carnival will be held at the above Rink on THURSDAY Next, 3rd instant, at 8 p.m.

A pair of Skates will be presented to the best Lady's fancy costume, One to the most Comic Costume and one to the most Comic Gent.

Masks must be kept on till after judging at 10.30 p.m.

Admission 50 cents including Skates.

String Band will play at the above Hotel every Sunday commencing from 4 p.m.

W. GALLAGHER,

Manager.

Hongkong, 3rd March, 1911. [25]

Correspondence Invited. HARRIS & HIBBERD. Props.

BAGUIO HOTEL.

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BAGUIO, PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Hot and Cold Baths. Excellent Cuisine.

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LIVERY STABLE and GARAGE IN CONNECTION.

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Public Companies

CHINA SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE THIRTY-THIRD ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Offices of the General Agents, Pedder's Street, on THURSDAY, the 16th March, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1910.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 3rd to 16th March, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., Ltd., General Agents.

Hongkong, 24th Feb., 1911. [29]

LUZON SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TWENTY-NINTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Offices of the General Agents, Pedder's Street, on THURSDAY, the 16th March, at 12.30 p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1910.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 3rd to 16th March, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., Ltd., General Agents.

Hongkong, 24th Feb., 1911. [30]

THE CHINA-BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE EIGHTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held

COMMISSIONER SUTTOR
ON AUSTRALIA.

At the City Hall yesterday afternoon, a very interesting lecture was given by Mr. J. B. Suttor, the Commercial Commissioner in the East for New South Wales. His Excellency the Governor, Sir Frederick Lugard, presided, and there was a large attendance.

His Excellency was accompanied by Sir Archibald Edmonstone, C. V. O., and the A. D. C., Captain Mitchell Taylor.

Mr. Suttor said:—Your Excellency, ladies and gentlemen, whenever I rise to speak I certainly feel that whatever subject I am about to deal with could very easily fall into other hands, for I invariably feel somewhat in the light of Mark Antony on the death of Caesar—not as an orator—but as a plain blunt man that loves his country and the great and glorious Empire that we in Australia are privileged to form such an important part. Holding, in fact, such strong imperialistic views, I all the more appreciate the great honour His Excellency has conferred upon me in providing this afternoon, and which I also look upon as a very great compliment to the Government and people I have the honour of representing. I also sincerely thank those ladies and gentlemen present for their kind attendance, and can only hope that my remarks, and pictures, may prove of more than passing interest, and enable you all to return to your homes with a clearer insight and better knowledge of a country that is to-day looked upon as unquestionably one of the richest in the world, and where the soil is waiting and begging to give forth its riches to untold millions in the future. A land also from whence we hold out warm hands of brotherhood and friendship to all members of the Anglo-Saxon family, in furtherance of our desire to build up a great English speaking nation in the southern hemisphere under the great Southern Cross. To take a cursory glance at a map of the world, and being aware of the fact that the total land area of the globe—that is the surface area above water—is equal to about 54,000,000 square miles, of which Australia contains over 3,000,000 square miles—or about 6 per cent. of the total area, when we come to realize that the total inhabitants of the world are estimated at 1,600,000,000 and that Australasia with 6 per cent. of the land area only contains about 5,000,000 people—such must, I feel, convey in golden language the enormous possibilities that exist for settling people on the land, and that we are capable of supporting, at a low estimate, over 100 millions of people, and where the climatic conditions and security to life and property is all that could be desired under what is known as the great Commonwealth of Australia—comprising as it does the six States known as New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania. On the 1st of January, 1901, the States mentioned federated under what is known as the Commonwealth and by which all matters relating to defence, immigration, customs and postal arrangements were handed over to the jurisdiction of the Federal Parliament—but, in other respects, the federal authorities do not interfere with what I might term the Sovereign rights of the various States in regard to all legislation of a domestic nature. The election of all members to the federal and State Parliaments is on the basis of universal franchise, both sexes on attaining the age of 21 and over having the right to vote, a privilege that has so far worked with very satisfactory results. In addition to the efforts being put forth by the various States to encourage settlement on the land, the Commonwealth authorities are also energetic by way of advertising the advantages that are being offered by the various States. Many people have, I fear, the idea that Australia is not capable of a large population. Such is really not the case, of which the following is ample evidence.

If we take the coast line of Australia, and where the rainfall is certain and regular, you have a larger area than that comprised in the United Kingdom, Spain, Portugal, France, Germany, Australia, all this without taking into consideration the interior, and

where is to be found some of our richest soil over what is known as the great artesian basin, and which has been traced for over 1000 miles in a southerly direction from the extreme north and for about 700 miles in width from east to west. By means of diamond drills the water is tapped at depths varying from 200 to 1000 feet, the diameter of the bores ranging 6 to 9 inches, and the flow of pure water up to 4 million gallons per day. One cannot over-estimate the value of the artesian water supply to Australia, and the great benefit it has and will prove, to agricultural and pastoral pursuits. It is really a magnificent sight to see one of the artesian bores spouting its water above surface level. Such are generally speaking the geographical and leading features in regard to the whole of Australia. I must now leave your kind indulgence for a few brief introductory remarks in regard to the main object of my lecture, viz., New South Wales—the mother State of the Australians. New South Wales is far and away the leading State in population, wealth, and commerce, and while I recognise that statistics are not at all times interesting, and having this in view, I will be as brief as possible in order to place some solid facts before you. In regard to any country that one is likely to settle in, one of the most important of considerations is the question of health, and which can always be gauged by the death rate per thousand of the population. Taking first of all Sydney, the queen city of the South, with a population of over 500,000, the death rate is only 10.26 per thousand, but taking the whole State the death rate is 9.52 per thousand, a healthy state of affairs that is not, I feel, equalled by any other country in the world. When we come to realize that the death rate in Asia varies from 30 to 60 per thousand, it must show what a marvellously healthy place New South Wales is to live in. Passing on to other matters of interest I will next take commerce. Every one is interested in commerce, for it is the back-bone of every country. Nearly 50 per cent. of the commerce of Australia is done by New South Wales. In 1900 our imports and exports equalled about 27 and 28 millions sterling respectively, but in 1910 the imports increased to about 40 millions, and our exports to about 50 millions sterling, which places us in trade per head of the population, more especially in regard to exports, as one of if not the richest country in the world. An increase of 22 millions sterling in ten years—the actual growth and production of the soil is, I feel, something to be proud of, and conveys in golden language the great productiveness of the soil. In further illustration of our progress, the exchange settlements for 13 Banks at Sydney increased from 144 millions sterling in 1900 to about 250 millions sterling in 1910. The fixed deposits at the Sydney Banks increased from 32 millions in 1900 to considerably over 50 millions sterling in 1910—facts that speak volumes in favour of the country, but still we hear occasional remarks that we are going headlong to destruction. If so, we are doing it with an excellent banking account. Another evidence of progress, and which must appeal to everyone, for it bears upon the condition of the masses, and that is the Government Savings Bank. In 1900 the total depositors stood at 282,000, with about 11 millions sterling to their credit, but in 1910 the figures increased to 478,000, the amount deposited being about £28,000,000, or equal to £43-11-3d. per depositor, or £12-10-2d. per head of the population. Feeling that I have now almost exhausted your patience by voluminous statistics I must place something of a more interesting nature before you by way of living pictures on the screen, and as the pictures appear I will endeavour to supplement these observations by further remarks of a descriptiveness. Mr. Suttor then, as the various pictures appeared on the screen, pointed out the great advantages that are offering in New South Wales from an agricultural, pastoral, and tourist point of view, and thus concluded a most instructive and illustrative lecture.

His Excellency moved a vote of thanks to the lecturer, and Mr. Suttor briefly responded.

Intimations.

OXFORD LOCAL EXAMINATIONS.

ENTRIES for the JULY EXAMINATION will be received by the undermentioned up to WEDNESDAY, THE 11TH INST., at Noon.

E. RALPHS,
Hon. Local Secretary.
Hongkong, 8th Mar., 1911. [846]

JUST UNPACKED

A New Consignment of
ARTIFICIAL WREATHS

in
PATENT DOME CASES.

Simple, Strong, and Effective.
All Sizes—MODERATE PRICES.

C. E. Warren & Co.,
30 & 32, Des Voeux Road,
Central.
Hongkong, 4th Mar., 1911. [874]

A LING & CO.

FURNITURE AND PHOTO
SUPPLIES.

DEVELOPING, PRINTING
& ENLARGING.

19, Queen's Road.
Hongkong, 6th Feb., 1911. [863]

To Let.

TO LET AT ONCE

STORE opposite Post Office, Pedder
Street, size 22 ft. by 36 ft.,
Rents £200.

Wire—
B. F. TELEGRAPH.

Hongkong, 8th Mar., 1911. [949]

TO LET.

A SMALL STORE next door to
No. 2a, Corner of D'Avila Street,
from To-day.

Apply—
YEN YEE & CO.

Hair Dressing Saloon.

Hongkong, 7th Mar., 1911. [916]

TO LET.

NO. 2, SEYMOUR TERRACE
from 1st May. Electric Light.

Apply to—
D. HASKELL,

No. 4, Ice House Street.

Hongkong, 6th Mar., 1911. [939]

TO LET.

"NORMAN COTTAGE" No. 2
Peak Road. 10-Roomed
House. Electric Light. Flat Roof.
Stable.

Apply to—
PERCY SMITH, SETH &
FLEMING,

5, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 24th Feb., 1911. [913]

TO LET.

OFFICES in KING'S BUILDINGS,
4th Floor.

AN OFFICE on 1st FLOOR, 16,
Des Voeux Road CENTRAL.

GODOWNS, 151 to 155, PRAYA
EAST.

A HOUSE IN WONG-NEI-CHONG
ROAD.

SEMI-EUROPEAN FLATS
East corner of Observation
Place. The Trams stop at the
door.

ALSO NEW EUROPEAN FLATS
adjoining the new Saman's
Institute, Praya East.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND
INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO.,
LIMITED.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1911. [159]

TO LET FURNISHED.

"LEWKNOR" No. 116, PHAN-
TATION ROAD, Peak, from
April 16th next.

Apply—
M. W. SLADE,

Prince's Building.

Hongkong, 26th Jan., 1911. [844]

TO LET.

GODOWN No. 54, DUDDELL
STREET.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND
INVESTMENT & AGENCY
COMPANY LIMITED.

Hongkong 14th February, 1911. [911]

Mails.

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES

For STEAMERS. To SAIL ON

NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, GIBRAL- TAR, SOUTHAMP- TON, ANTWERP and HAMBURG.....	"PRINZESS ALICE"..... Capt. P. Gotsch..... (T. 20,900).....	WEDNESDAY, 22nd March, at Noon.
SHANGHAI, NAGA- SAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.....	"KLEIN"..... Capt. O. Paluk..... (T. 17,000).....	DAY, 22nd March.
MANILA, YAP, ANGAUR, NEW GUINEA, BRIS- BANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE.....	"OPALEN"..... Capt. H. Rogen..... (T. 6,750).....	SATURDAY, 25th March, at Daylight.

KUDAT and SAN- DAKAN.....	"BORNEO"..... Capt. F. Sombill..... (T. 5,050).....	End of March.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"PRINZ WILHELM"..... Capt. F. Ito.....	About TUESDAY, 4th April.

All the steamers of the Europa Line are fitted with Wireless Telegraphy. New System of Telefunken.

For further particulars, apply to

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

MELCHERS & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 10th March, 1911. [7]

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY

SHORTEST & QUICKEST ROUTE

BETWEEN

THE FAR EAST & EUROPE.

via DAIREN.

WINTER SCHEDULE.

(Effective till 30th April, 1911.)

EXPRESS TRAIN SERVICE, composed of excellently equipped—Sleeping, Dining, and 1st Class Cars, is operated between Dairen and Chingchun four times a week in connection with the Trans-Siberian Express Trains and with Dairen-Shanghai Direct Steamer Service by the S.S. "Kobe Maru" and "Sakits Maru" (each 3,877 tons) as follows:—

NORTH BOUND.						
1st Class Fares						
\$10	Shanghai (Steamer) ...Lv.		Thurs.	Sun.		
	Dairen (") Ar.		Sat.	Tues.		
Y11.05	(S.M.R. Train) Lv.	6.00 p.m.	Sun.	Mon.	Thurs.	Fri.
	Mukden (") Ar.	2.45 a.m.	Mon.	Wed.	Fri.	Sat.
Y11.50	" (") Lv.	3.00 "	"	"	"	"
R 9.60	Chingchun (") Ar.	9.55 "	"	"	"	"
	(Russian Train) Lv.	1.35 "	"	"	"	"
	Dairen (") Ar.	7.25 "	"	"	"	"
			State Ex- press from Harbin with	Wa- gon Lits for Mos- cow.	State Ex- press for St. Pety.	

SOUTH BOUND.						
	Commuting at Harbin with		State Ex- press from St. Pety.	State Ex- press from Mos- cow.		
R 9.60	Harbin (Russian Train) Lv.	7.50 p.m.	Mon.	Wed.	Fri.	
	Chingchun (") Ar.	6.10 a.m.	Tues.			
Y11.50	(S.M.R. Train) Lv.	7.00	"	"	"	Sun.
	Mukden (") Ar.	1.45 p.m.	"	"	"	"
Y11.50	" (") Lv.	2.00 "	"	"	"	"
	Dairen (") Ar.	10.30 "	"	"	"	"
Y40.00	Shanghai (") Ar.	Noon	Wed.	"	Sun.	Tues.
			Fri.			

COMPANY MEETING.

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

The forty-second ordinary meeting of the Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Ltd., was held at the offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Company, Ltd., to-day. The Hon. Mr. T. Keswick presided, and there were also present the Hon. Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G.; Messrs. H. P. White, C. S. Gubbay (consulting committee), A. H. M. Silva, W. E. Clarke, J. M. E. MacLindon, Ho Fook, J. Burton, A. Dennison, A. Forbes, E. C. Emmett, and L. N. Loelie (secretary).

The Secretary having read the notice convening the meeting.

The Chairman said: Gentleman.—The report and accounts having been in your hands for some time, I will, with your permission, take them as read. The period which the figures cover is not one which has been marked by any exceptional features. Outbreaks of fire have been quite up to the average, and some of the losses occasioned thereby have been serious. In these we have of course shared, but our losses bear a ratio to premium which cannot be regarded as other than satisfactory. The premium income, after the slight decline of the last three years, shows an increase of some \$9,000, and the income from interest a rise of some \$5,000. During the year the Japanese Government converted the 5 per cent. bonds (in which the company's deposit in that country was invested), into 4 per cent. bonds, and the opportunity was then taken by us to redeem in cash an amount which we held in excess of Government requirements. The deposit is now \$100,000 redeemable eventually at par, standing in the books at \$82,400, which is considerably below the market value. This amount of \$18,481.54, taken in conjunction with the profit on Working Account of \$230,373.54, gives a sum of \$308,841.08 to be dealt with. We recommend paying a dividend of \$27.00 per share, absorbing \$216,000, and placing \$40,000 to reserve, which will bring that sum up to a million and a half. The Reinsurance Fund, which was inaugurated last year, and has in that time as you will see, fully justified its creation, will require building up for some time and it is proposed to place the balance, \$52,841.08, to the credit of that fund. In view of the satisfactory results that have again been attained the Consulting Committee have recommended a bonus to the staff of 10 per cent on their salaries of which I hope you approve. The prospects for the year 1910 are, I am glad to say, good. The premium income shows a further increase whilst the credit balance carried forward is the largest we have ever experienced. Before moving the adoption of the report and accounts, I shall be pleased to reply to any questions which shareholders may wish to ask.

There being no questions, the chairman proposed the adoption of the report and accounts, and this was seconded by Mr. Clarke, and carried.

Mr. Dennison proposed the re-election of Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., Messrs. White, Maitland and Gubbay as consulting committee. Mr. Burton seconded and it was carried.

Mr. Forbes proposed, seconded by Mr. MacLindon, the re-election of Messrs. W. Hutton Potts and H. Percy Smith, V.C.A., as auditors. Carried unanimously.

The Chairman.—That is all the business, gentlemen; dividend warrants will be ready to-morrow.

The Chairman.—Gentlemen.—The ordinary meeting being over, I will now ask the Secretary to read the notice convening the extraordinary general meeting.

This having been done, the Chairman said:—The alterations in the Articles referred to in the notice which has just been read are to permit the payment to the general managers of commission on business introduced by them to the company in Hongkong. It may very naturally appear to you as peculiar at such a late date in our history that this should never have been asked for before. Hitherto the only commission paid by the "Hongkong" to the general managers has been the general managers' commission of

5 per cent. upon the net premium, and but for this, this business introduced by them in Hongkong has come to the company free of commission. As you are probably all aware the commission paid by fire insurance companies to agents for the introduction of business is very much more than 5 per cent. and the general managers now ask that they shall receive from the "Hongkong" an agency commission of 10 per cent. on business they introduce. That you may appreciate what the effect of this may be on the company's figures and results, I may say that the working account for 1900 has been debited with the amount which will be payable to Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., if this resolution is passed—the item of course also being included under the heading "accounts receivable" in the assets. So that you have, in the figures presented, a correct basis for estimating the expenses of future years' working.

I should say that this application has already received the unanimous approval of the Consulting Committee, but in order that the legality of the payment should be beyond question it was thought desirable to amend the Article, in the manner now proposed. This is the explanation of the alteration to Article 10 ("a") in the notice. The change in Article 13 ("b") fixes the remuneration of the Consulting Committee at the amount determined at a general meeting, and removes the necessity of a periodical revision. The change in Article 43 ("c") reduces the time during which the transfer books have to be closed from fourteen days to seven days, and brings that Article into line with Article 64 with which it has been inconsistent. The change in Article 65 is to enable annual meetings being held on or before 31st March in future years, instead of 10th March as now, the earlier date being often difficult to attain on account of the delay in the arrival of the returns from distant agencies. The change in Article 95 (clause "a" and paragraph 2) is to permit the payment to Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.'s branch houses and to legalise payments already made of commission to them as agents when they are, (or have been) appointed as such. There may not be any legal necessity for this change, but the proposal is designed to remove any possibility of doubt or room for difference of opinion as to the construction which the Article may bear. The change in Article III (clause "i") is the removal of the words which restricted the reserve fund to a million and a half dollars, and which was drafted at a time when that figure must have appeared a very long way off. The progress of the company certainly calls for its removal. With these explanations I now move "That the Articles of Association be altered in the manner set forth in the notice which has been read convening this meeting."

Mr. Dennison—Do I understand that the 10 per cent. is included in the 1909 accounts?

The Chairman.—It has been included, but it has not yet been paid over. It is also put on both sides of the accounts in order to show the effect it would have in actual working.

The Chairman then proposed the passing of the resolutions and Sir Paul Chater seconded. Carried.

This concluded the meeting.

A second extraordinary meeting will be convened at an early date, when the resolutions just passed will be submitted for confirmation.

LOG BOOK.

Notice is given that, owing to the washing away of the western end of Chungpoo, the quarantine beacon has been shifted.

The details of the award in the salving of the Austrian Lloyd passenger steamer "Trieste" last July whilst disabled between Aden and Bombay, are to hand. The total award, as we were told by cable, was £10,500, of which the owners of the "Lowth Range," the vessel which came to the rescue, take £7,250. Captain Matthews gets £1,000 and the officers, engineers and crew £2,250. This appears to be a fair division despite the actions or enactments of Philippine officials.

Washington, March 6.—Captain Robert E. Peary has been raised as a rear admiral, by act

SATURDAY'S SPORT.

LEAGUE CRICKET.

The following are the fixtures for to-morrow:

Hongkong Cricket Club "A" team vs. Kowloon Cricket Club, on the former's ground, at 2.15 p.m.

The following will play for Hongkong—Messrs. H. D. Sharpen, T. E. Pearce, R. Hanceck, A. A. Claxton, Roy S. W. Payne, Messrs. A. O. Lang, A. P. Dashwood, G. Hastings, P. Jackson, Hon. Dr. J. M. Atkinson, Mr. S. S. Moore, Civil Service Cricket Club vs. Royal Garrison Artillery team, on the former's ground at Happy Valley, 2.15 p.m. The C.S.C.C. team is:

H. J. Jackson (Captain), R. E. O. Bird, J. McEwan, H. A. Cox, J. R. Ling, H. Tillman, J. McKay, F. Bacon, E. W. Dawson, P. Heathcote, N. L. Ralton.

Royal Engineers and Departmental vs. the "Romnans" on the Military ground at Happy Valley, 2.15 p.m.

Craigengowar Cricket Club vs. the K.O.Y.L.I. on the former's ground at Happy Valley, 2.15 p.m.

The Craigengowar Cricket Club will be represented by the following in to-morrow's match:—Messrs. L. E. Lamerton, R. Bass, H. H. Taylor, R. Pestonjee, E. L. Braga, J. V. Braga, R. A. Carvalho, W. H. Viveash, P. Currie, L. A. Rose and G. A. Hancock.

FOOTBALL.

Two shield matches are fixed for to-morrow at Happy Valley, and no doubt this will be another day for lovers of football to witness good games.

The fixtures are as follows:—Naval Yard v. Royal Engineers. K.O.Y.L.I. lost half v. H.M.S. Minotaur.

CRICKET.

The Watson's cricket team will meet the Police team to-morrow in a friendly game, the match to take place on the Police Ground at Happy Valley, 2.30 p.m. sharp.

Watson's will be represented by the following:—Messrs. E. James, (Capt.), R. Phillips, O. S. Willimott, J. Spittle, H. S. Spurge, J. A. Tarrant, H. Rapp, J. Craik, C. Johnston, W. J. Haynes and G. Harper.

The Police will be represented by the following:—Messrs. Pitt, Hoggarth, Withers, Cooper, Grimett, McHardy, Clark, Reynolds, Lingley, Bell and McLennan.

HONGKONG CRICKET LEAGUE.

The following is the table up to date:

Club.	Played	Won	Lost	Drawn	Percent.
1. R.E. & Depts.	12	9	1	2	75.00
2. R.G.A.	10	5	4	1	50.00
3. Yorks.	11	5	6	0	45.45
4. Craigengowar	12	5	3	4	41.66
5. Remnants	12	5	4	3	41.66
6. Hongkong "A"	13	5	3	5	38.46
7. Kowloon	13	5	4	3	38.46
8. Civil Service	8	3	5	0	37.50
9. H.K. Police	15	2	12	1	13.33

AMERICAN NEWS.

VIA MANILA

THE COCAINE SEIZURE.

WHAT IS TO BE DONE WITH SULAN CONTRABAND?

The big seizure of cocaine on board the s.s. "Sui An," by Mr. Tratman, of the Import and Export Department, has caused a considerable sensation in commercial and shipping circles.

The value of the goods seized is, of course, very large, and the question is being asked, what will the Crown do with the contraband? Is it to be destroyed or sold? If the latter, how, and to whom?

We may be sure that the Crown will do the right thing, as always, but meanwhile the man-in-the-street is eager to know what will happen.

BILLIARDS.

The first two games between the Hongkong Volunteers and the 87th Company Royal Garrison Artillery took place last night at the Soldiers' Club. Both games resulted in an easy win for the Volunteers. The scores were as follows:

H. K. V. C.
Private Phillips 250
" Bishop 250
" 87th Co. R.G.A.
Gunner Pitt 172
" Slator 164

JOHN ROBERTS INTERVIEWED.

John Roberts, the famous billiard player, interviewed at Colombo regarding the performance at home of Gray, who has been making record billiard breaks with monotonous frequency, said undoubtedly the boy had wonderful possibilities before him as there would be no one to do what he had done.

However, with regard to the hazard stroke itself, he would inevitably kill it in two or three years. The public would not stand it longer.

The losing hazard was advocated in the sixties by Mardon, but Roberts though he could have made big scores off the red, had never cultivated the shot, because he could score faster at the top of the table where the play was more attractive. However, one who could achieve what Gray had done was capable of great things in other directions.

The following telegram was received at the American Consulate General, Hongkong—Maui, March 10, 12.15 p.m. Cyclone or typhoon E. of the Visayan Islands; direction unknown.

In the new Liquor Ordinance which is before the Legislative Council, a new provision has been introduced making it compulsory, on Justices of the Peace to resign their position if they absent themselves from the colony for six consecutive months.

In the Supreme Court, this afternoon, the further hearing of the party wall suit was resumed by the Chief Justice, when Mr. Eldon Potter called Mr. Turner, the architect, and examined him at great length on several technical points. After some other evidence was tendered the Court again adjourned.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM EUROPE.

THE "Hans" Steamship

"RHEINFELS."

Captain Eelbo, having arrived. Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon and West Point Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 16th of March, will be subject to cost.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 16th of March, at 9.30 a.m.

All claims must reach us before the 20th of March, 1911, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be counter-signed by the undersigned.

THE STEAMER BRINGS CARGO.

Ex.s.s. "Orealo" from Venice.

"Kong" from Mombasa.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,

MELCHERS & CO.,

General Agents.

Hongkong, 10th Mar., 1911.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FOR SYDNEY & MELBOURNE.

Call at Timor, Port Darwin and

Queensland Ports, and taking

through cargo to Adelaid, New

Zealand, Tasmania, &c.

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FOR SYDNEY & MELBOURNE.

Call at Timor, Port Darwin and

Queensland Ports, and taking

through cargo to Adelaid, New

Shipping—Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO'S
Royal Mail Steamship Line.

"EMPEROR LINE."

Between China, Japan and Europe via Canada and the United States, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Island Sea of Japan), Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver B.C.

The only Line that maintains a Regular Schedule Service of 12 DAYS YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER, 21 DAYS HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER SAVING 5 to 7 DAYS' OCEAN TRAVEL.

Proposed Sailings from Hongkong and St. John, N.B., &c. (Subject to alteration.)

Connecting with Royal Mail Atlantic Steamers.

From Hongkong "EMPEROR OF JAPAN" From St. John.

"EMPEROR OF JAPAN" SATURDAY, MAR. 11TH.

"EMPEROR OF CHINA" FRIDAY, APRIL 7TH.

"EMPEROR OF CHINA" SATURDAY, APRIL 8TH.

"MONTEAGLE" THURSDAY, APRIL 18TH.

"EMPEROR OF INDIA" FRIDAY, MAY 2ND.

"EMPEROR OF INDIA" SATURDAY, APRIL 29TH.

"EMPEROR OF JAPAN" SATURDAY, MAY 20TH.

"EMPEROR OF CHINA" FRIDAY, JUNE 10TH.

"EMPEROR OF CHINA" SATURDAY, JUNE 11TH.

"EMPEROR OF CHINA" SATURDAY, JUNE 12TH.

"EMPEROR OF CHINA" SATURDAY, JUNE 13TH.

"EMPEROR OF CHINA" SATURDAY, JUNE 14TH.

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"EMPEROR OF CHINA"

OUR

CONTEMPORARIES.

WHAT THEY THINK.

China Mail.

EDUCATION IN CHINA.

Kwangtung is not the only province in China where great dissatisfaction is being expressed at the present condition of educational matters. Everywhere throughout the Empire the anxiety is rising. Irrigation seems to be walking hand-in-hand with reaction, and the general effect is disastrous. The "National Review" voices the general complaint in a leading article in which it lays the blame on the shoulders of the Board of Education, the responsible authority in China under the new system.

Daily Press.

TROUBLE IN MEXICO.

It would seem to those who view the matter from a distance and without precise information of the details of the strength and operations of the "revolutionary army," that a little show of energy and determination by the Mexican Government could have put an end to these disturbances weeks ago, if Mexico possesses a well-equipped cavalry force. If Mexico cannot manage the business, it is evidently the intention of the United States to do it for her. Doubtless that is why the American Army maneuvers are to be held at Texas, in convenient proximity to the seat of disturbance, and the intimation of the British Government supplies the necessary excuse for intervention.

South China Morning Post.

THE COUNCIL AND THE GIFT.

That the members of the Legislative Council should have applauded a miserable contribution of £12,000 from those who forced the Colony into its present unhappy position is therefore inconsistent. Had the amount been double it would not have been too much; but in such a case the Home Government might have been entitled to credit for having fulfilled its promise to make a "substantial contribution," and the members of the Council might have applauded with some reason.

YACHTING.

In connection with the C. Y. C. a race for all classes will take place on Sunday next, when the final for the championship will be run off.

The first of two races for the Brynhild cup will take place. This cup has been put up by Mr. A. H. Ough, and the course is to Datum Rock and back. It is open to the cruiser class, and the conditions are as follows:—

(1) Each boat must own a dinghy and tow it throughout the race. (2) The course must include one mark outside either the Lyemun or Green Island.

(3) The start to be from the Club House, all hands including paid crew, to be ashore, and yachts at anchor or moored with sails stowed and covers on. A warning gun to be fired, on which hands may board their dinghies, which should be fastened in line by their painters to get a fair start. At second and starting gun, hands to cast off painters, get out sculls, and proceed aboard their respective yachts, when they are to make sail and get under weigh. The first boat in with anchor down or moorings picked up and secured, in her own berth, to win.

(4) The cup to become the property of the yacht winning it twice.

FOR SALE.

A BUOY and COMPLETE SET of MOORINGS including 2 Anchors, 8 Stnd Chains and Shackles. Total weight about 18 ton 11 cwt.

Apply to—

BOX,

Care of Hongkong Telegraph, Hongkong, 3rd Feb., 1911. [860]

Entertainment

THE BIJOU SCENIC THEATRE.

(FLOWER STREET.)

Miss May Maxwell BALLADIST
Miss Grace Vyeene SERIO and DANCER
Miss Vera Ferrace COMEDIEENNE
Mr. Bob Stephenson HUMORIST

and

THE BIORMARA.

Hongkong, 9th March, 1911.

Intimations



TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE

Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anemia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates.

DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:

(1) THE WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.

(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS is a MELISSA and MINT cordial surpasses all others by its purity and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.

COMPAGNIE DE VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL, Valence (Drôme-France).

CALDBECK MACREGOR & CO., Hongkong.

Entertainments

Boxing! Boxing!

CITY HALL.

MARCH 11th, 9 p.m.

MAIN EVENT.
Sousan TINSAN (Featherweight Champion of the West of England) H.M.S. "Newcastle".
Stoker HARWOOD (Featherweight Champion of the Fleet), H.M.S. "Minotaur".
For the Featherweight Championship of the East and a Purse; and

FOUR OTHER EVENTS.

Soits: Ringo \$5; oil \$3, \$2, and \$1.

Plans and Booking at
S. MOUTRIE & CO.
Hongkong, 9th Mar., 1911. [961]

Intimations.

PEAK TRAMWAYS CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.
7.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 min.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. 15 min.
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. 15 min.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. 15 min.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. 15 min.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. 10 min.
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. 15 min.
3.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. 15 min.
5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. 10 min.
8.15 p.m. and 9 p.m. 9.45 to 11.15 p.m. every half hour.

SUNDAYS.

8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. Every 10 min.
9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. 15 min.
9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. 15 min.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. 15 min.
11.45 a.m. to 12.00 noon 15 min.
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. 15 min.
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. 15 min.
5.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. 15 min.
7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. 10 min.

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAYS.

Extra cars at 3.15 p.m., 11.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.
SPECIAL CARS by Arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Building, Des Voeux Road Central.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers, Hongkong, 1st April, 1909.

OSMAN & CASUM.

1 & 3 D'AGUILAR STREET.

JUST US/OKED

Ladies' Trimmed and Untrimmed

HATS, RIBBONS,

FLOWERS

& FEATHERS

MUSLIN & FIGURED VOILES

LADE and EMBROIDERIES

a specialty.

TABLE LINENS, SERVIETTES and HOUSEHOLD LINENS.

Samples on application.
Coast Port Orders carefully executed.

Hongkong, 6th Sept., 1910. [46]

FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.

LI KWONG LOONG & CO. 司公隆廣

CABINET-MAKERS AND ART DECORATORS,

from Shanghai, has re-opened the FURNITURE STORE at

No. 60, Des Voeux Road Central, The only Shop in Hongkong with this name.

WHERE HIGH-CLASS FURNITURE of every description can be made to order in any design required.

Have been patronised by the Hongkong Club, Hongkong Hotel, Telegraph Co., Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Firms and other leading Establishments in the Colony, to whom reference can be made as to the Superior Workmanship and Materials of the Furniture, &c., supplied.

Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd. write as follows:—

"We have pleasure in stating that Mr. LI KWONG LOONG furnished the Annex to our Dispensary and gave us every satisfaction."

(Sd) A. S. WATSON & CO., 18th May, 1911.

ORDERS punctually attended to and CHARGES most moderate.

AN INSPECTION INVITED.

Hongkong, 6th August, 1910.



OUR NAME

at the bottom of this advertisement

GUARANTEES

Superior workmanship, careful and intelligent examination

and

prompt attention to all orders.

N. LAZARUS, OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN,

Corner D'Aguilar Street and Queen's Road.

929]

Dentistry.

Dr. M. H. CHAUN,

DENTAL SURGEON,
38, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
1st FLOOR, ROOMS 2 and 3.From the University
of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.

Telephone 126.

TSIN TING.

LATEST METHODS
OF DENTISTRY.
STUDIO AT NO. 14, D'AGUILAR
STREET

REASONABLE FEES.

Consultation Free.

Hongkong, 19th June, 1910. [1]

Intimations

FOR SALE.

VEGETABLE and FLOWER SEEDS

GARDEN FERTILISERS

Books on Gardening, &c.

FOR SALE.

Used Postage Stamps

in Single Sets, Pockets and Bags,

All Philatelic Goods.

VIEW POSTCARDS.

Manila Cigars & Cigarettes.

&c., &c., &c.

Inspection invited.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

General Agents.

Hongkong, 7th May, 1911. [847]

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GRACA & CO.

Hongkong Hotel Building.

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COMMERCIAL.

EXCHANGE.

Selling.	
London—Bank T.T.	1/92
Do. Demand night, 1/9 9/19	
Do. 4 months' 1/9 11/16	
France—Bank T.T.	220
America—Bank T.T.	43
Germany—Bank T.T.	188
India T.T.	133
Do. Demand 134	
Shanghai—Bank T.T.	74
Sing—Bank T.T. per H.K. \$100 76	
Japan—Bank T.T.	88
Java—Bank T.T.	107
Buying.	
4 months' sight L.O.	1/93
6 months' sight L.O. 1/10	
30 days' sight San Fr'c & N. York 44	
4 months' sight do. 46%	
80 days' sight Sydney & Mel- bourne 1/10	
4 months' sight France 2,31	
6 months' sight do. 2,33	
4 months' sight Germany 1,88	
Bar Silver 24	
Bank of England rate 31 %	
Sovereign \$11.10	

SHIPPING NEWS.

MAILS DUE.	
American (Siberia) 14th inst.	
C. (Empress of China) 16th inst.	
Indian (Lai-tang) 20th inst.	
American (China) 20th inst.	

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.	
Per Wishing arrived March 9th from Chin-wong-tao, &c.—Mr. P. W. Dawson.	
The A&O. Line s.s. Afghan Prince from New York is due here on 17th inst.	
The C.P.R. Co.'s s.s. Montague left Vancouver, B.C. for Hongkong via usual ports of call on 6th inst. p.m.	
The P&O.S.N. Co.'s s.s. Borneo left Singapore for this port on 9th inst. at 2.30 p.m. and is due here on 15th inst. at 5 p.m.	

The N.Y.K. s.s. Jyo Maru European Line left Shanghai for this port on 10th inst. and is expected here on 13th inst.	
The N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata Maru Australian Line left Nagasaki for this port on 10th inst. and is expected here on 14th inst.	
The N.Y.K. s.s. Bombay Maru Bombay Line left Singapore for this port on 9th inst. and is expected here on 15th inst.	
The N.Y.K. s.s. Kumo Maru European Line left Singapore for this port on 10th inst. and is expected here on 15th inst.	
The N.Y.K. s.s. Inaba Maru American Line left Kobe for this port via Moji and Shanghai on 10th inst. and is expected here on 19th inst.	

The C.P.R. Co.'s s.s. Empress of China arrived at Yokohama at 1.30 p.m. on 9th inst. and left again at 5 a.m. to-day, for Kobe, where she is due to arrive at 6 a.m. on 11th inst.	
ARRIVALS.	
Chiyden, Chi. s.s. 1,177, Jamieson, 9th Mar.—Shanghai 14th Mar., Gen.—U. M. S. N. Co.	
Carl Diederichsen, Ger. s.s. 774, Ch. Jorgensen, 9th Mar.—Haiphong and Hoi-hou 8th Mar., Gen.—J. & Co.	
Dalya Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,730, Nakaya, 9th Mar.—Wakamatsu 3rd Mar., Coal—M. B. K. Dagny, Nor. s.s. 882, Solvesen, 9th Mar.—Hongkong 7th Mar., Coal—A. T. & Co.	
Ichang, Br. s.s. 1,228, Lewis, 9th Mar.—Swatow 8th Mar., —B. & S.	
Shanse, Br. s.s. 2,160, E. J. Pottinger, 9th Mar.—Wakamatsu 2nd Mar., Coal, —B. & S.	
Strathard, Am. s.s. 2,623, J. Lamont, 9th Mar.—New York 3rd Jan., Case Oil—S. O. Co.	
Wai Shing, Br. s.s. 1,170, G. S. Holwood, 9th Mar.—Ching-wong-tao 3rd and Wei-hai-wei 4th Mar., Railway Material and Gen.—J. M. & Co.	
Yushun, Chi. s.s. 1,073, Westlund, 9th Mar.—Choo-foo 3rd Mar., Gen.—C. M. S. N. Co.	
Hoppanz, Br. s.s. 1,360, J. M. Hay, 9th Mar.—Bangkok 3rd Mar., Rice—J. M. & Co.	
Holstein, Ger. s.s. 1,103, D. Henk, 7th March—Haiphong via Hoi-hou 5th March, Gen.—J. & Co.	
Kiang Ping, Chi. s.s. 1,222, H. Uden, 9th Mar.—Chinkiang 20th Feb. Gen.—Tung Lee & Co.	
Korat, Ger. s.s. 987, Olden, 3rd Mar.—Bangkok 19th Feb., Rice—B. & S.	
Kowloon, Ger. s.s. 1,268, M. Vesper, 7th Mar.—Saigon 3rd Mar., Rice—H. A. L.	
Loongkong, Ger. s.s. 1,971, W. Vogeler, 26th Feb.—Saigon 21st Feb., Rice and Paddy—A. T. & Co.	
Loongsang, Br. s.s. 1,028, A. C. Kennedy, 7th Mar.—Manila 4th Mar., Gen.—J. M. & Co.	
Lyceum, Ger. s.s. 1,925, Pilgrim, 7th Mar.—Saigon 3rd Mar., Rice—H. A. L.	
Mausang, Br. s.s. 1,644, G. S. Weigal, 5th Mar.—Banda-ka 28th Feb., Timber and Gen.—J. M. & Co.	
Maumun, Br. s.s. 641, A. H. Stewart, 10th Mar.—Swallow 30th Mar., Gen.—D. L. & Co.	
Taming, Br. s.s. 1,950, G. H. Pennefathers, 10th Mar.—Hollo, Cebu and Manila 7th Mar., Sugar and Hops—R. & S.	

HOTEL VISITORS

Standard, Nor. s.s. 894, A. B. Bell, 10th Mar.—Saigon 5th Mar., Rice and Paddy—A. T. & Co.	
Ulv, Nor. s.s. 885, Pedersen, 10th Mar.—Bangkok 2nd Mar., Rice—A. T. & Co.	
Paklat, Ger. s.s. 1,018, Toh, Wenzell 6th Mar.—Bangkok 26th Feb., Rice and Teakwood—B. & S.	
Chinhua, Br. s.s. 1,385, M. Benson, 10th Mar.—Canton 9th Mar., Gen.—B. & S.	
Potobuh, Ger. s.s. 1,873, C. Gosewitz, 24th Feb.—Saigon 18th Feb., Rice, Meal and Paddy—B. & S.	
Pitsmabuk, Ger. s.s. 1,267, D. Rojmers, 5th Mar.—Bangkok 25th Feb., Rice—B. & S.	
Pongtong, Ger. s.s. 937, W. Bontefuhr, 8th Mar.—Bangkok 1st Mar., Rice—Order.	
Rajah, Ger. s.s. 1,275, H. O. Robson, 28th Feb.—Rajang 20th Feb., Timber—B. & S.	
Wong, Ger. s.s. 1,172, L. Hussey, 10th Mar.—Canton 8th Mar., Gen. Con.—J. M. & Co.	

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.

Rubi, for Manila.	
Kwong-lee, for Shanghai.	
Ilesin, for Shanghai.	
Promethes, for Balak Papan.	
Korea, for Shanghai.	
Haiyang, for Swatow.	

DEPARTURES.

Mar. 10.	
Comet, for Singapore.	
Lotus, for Shanghai.	
Korea, for San Francisco.	
Haiyang, for Coast Ports.	
Rubi, for Manila.	

POST OFFICE.

Siberian Mail.—On account of prevalence of plague in Manchuria, the Mail to Siberia are considerably delayed: The Public are recommended not to use this route for transmission of correspondence, until normal conditions prevail. There is only a weekly mail service between Shanghai and Dalny, leaving Shanghai on Fridays.

Only fully prepaid letters and post-cards are transmissible by the Siberian Route to Europe.

A Mail will close for—

Manila, Cebu and Iloilo—Per Hoong-sing, 11th Mar., 1 p.m.

Macao—Per Sui Tai, 11th Mar., 1.15 p.m.

Amoy—Per Tjilowong, 11th Mar., 3 p.m.

Haihung—Per Carl Diederichsen, 11th Mar., 5 p.m.

SHANGHAI, SIBERIAN MAIL to Europe—Per Chinhua, 11th Mar., 6 p.m.

Swatow—Per Haimun, 12th Mar., 9 a.m.

Amoy—Amoy and Tamsui—Per Daigai-mau, 12th Mar., 9 a.m.

Kobe—Per Bangkok, 12th Mar., 9 a.m.

Singapore, Penang and Bombay—Per Capri, 13th Mar., 11 a.m.

Macao—Per Sui Tai, 13th Mar., 1.15 p.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Fuchow—Per Hainan, 14th Mar., 10 a.m.

Sandakan—Per Matang, 14th Mar., 10 a.m.

Batavia, Cebu, and Manila—Per Cheribon, Sumarang and Sourabaya—Per Tjiputri, 14th Mar., 10 a.m.

Europa, &c., In't via Tsin-tsun—Per Tonkin, 14th Mar., 11 a.m.

Manila, Iloilo and Cebu—Per Taming, 14th Mar., 3 p.m.

Singapore, Penang and Colombo—Per Iyo-mau, 14th Mar., 5 p.m.

Swatow—Per Haimun, 15th Mar., 10 a.m.

Nagasaki, Kobo and Yokohama—Per Nipko-maru, 15th Mar., 10 a.m.

Hammond, Mrs. C. J. Bell, 11th Mar., 11 a.m.

Choi, Mr. & Mrs. C. M. Edwards, Mr. C. E. Baldwin, Mrs. C. M. Roberton, Lyman, Bishop and Mrs. R. E. Sutton, Messrs. W. King, Jasper Clark, G. Gimble, F. P. Barretto, T. E. Mayhew, O. Kusen and Chung Tong Pan.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Lai-tung, for Shanghai, &c.

on the 10th Mar.—Mts. E. Poyeron, Dr. H. v. Niedertampon, Father G. v. Plessen, Miss M. Edwards, Mr. P. Schulhofer, Baron von Babo, Mr. de la Brosse, Mr. and Mrs. Brenton Tomkins, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Roberton, Mr. and Mrs. G. Gimble, Mr. F. P. Barretto, T. E. Mayhew, O. Kusen and Chung Tong Pan.

Only fully prepaid letters and post-cards are transmissible by the Siberian Route to Europe.

A Mail will close for—

Manila, Cebu and Iloilo—Per Hoong-sing, 11th Mar., 1 p.m.

Macau—Per Sui Tai, 11th Mar., 1.15 p.m.

Amoy—Per Tjilowong, 11th Mar., 3 p.m.

Haihung—Per Carl Diederichsen, 11th Mar., 5 p.m.

SHANGHAI, SIBERIAN MAIL to Europe—Per Chinhua, 11th Mar., 6 p.m.

Swatow—Per Haimun, 12th Mar., 9 a.m.

Amoy—Amoy and Tamsui—Per Daigai-mau, 12th Mar., 9 a.m.

Kobe—Per Bangkok, 12th Mar., 9 a.m.

Singapore, Penang and Bombay—Per Capri, 13th Mar., 11 a.m.

Macao—Per Sui Tai, 13th Mar., 1.1